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MONDAY, MAY 6, 1907.

Flanking Judge Lynch.

Judge Thomas G. Jones, of the Alabama Federal bench, rendered a decision concerning lynching that will, if affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, go far toward solving one of the most vexing problems this country has ever had to face.

Judge Jones holds that a person who forcibly takes from the custody of any official, State or otherwise, a prisoner accused of crime, and, after such taking, lynches, helps to lynch, or attempts to lynch the said prisoner, is guilty of violating the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and that it is the duty of the officers of the United States to take cognizance of the same and assume jurisdiction to punish the offender. Judge Jones bases his decision, of course, upon the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution.

The attorneys for the defendant, one Powell, have appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where this principle will either be firmly established, rendered null and of no effect, or it will be hoped the finding will be affirmed. It would at once put the matter of lynching upon an entirely different footing from that upon which it now stands. Those who have lived in sections where lynching is common know that the better element of society in all such sections deprecates the crime and deplores its every appearance. At the same time, local environment being considered, it is extremely difficult to secure convictions because of the almost impossible task of securing evidence against the lynchers. In the hands of the Federal courts it would be quite a different matter.

There is no principle of "State rights" in this case which ought to weigh with any right-thinking person, so far as concerns the consideration of the ultimate great good to come of the application of the principle laid down. The lyncher, who, nine times out of ten, is an arrant coward at heart—yet desirous from his cowardly soul as soon as he finds that the wrong worthless neck is endangered. The grip of the Federal courts, with their rights and powers to change the place of trial, especially in jurisdictions covering sparsely settled sections, from the immediate county of the crime to some point perhaps a hundred miles away, would put the lyncher face to face with a condition of affairs that would give him considerable pause.

The decision seems founded on good law and sound reasoning. It will help wonderfully if it is sustained.

"If the news that Texas raises 100,000 watermelons reaches the rest of the South, the race problem will simply shift," says the Newark Star. If the said "news" ever reaches the Houston Post, there will be another violent Texas brainstorm the next time. The Post says Texas has 124,000,000 watermelon patches.

For Better or for Worse.

An interesting phase of the New York public-utilities-bill discussion was presented recently at a conference in Albany which included representatives of railroads, gas companies, labor organizations, and other interests.

D. France, representing the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors, in objection to the bill as containing a provision that would permit the imprisonment of employees in certain contingencies, said:

"In the bill you say that if the commission should make an order, any one who fails to obey it can be imprisoned. Now suppose I should get an order not to do some work for the corporation and my supervisor told me I must do it. I would be jailed; if I didn't do it, I would lose my job; and a man at my age can't take chances on getting another job."

Charles Campbell, another influential representative of organized labor, formerly an active supporter of William Randolph Hearst, maintained that the bill is not in the interest of the workingman, and expressed his repugnance in these words:

"I want you to consider this matter and not jump at it like I did with Hearst. This bill may be as big a lemon as when I took up Hearst, and that was so; so I haven't recovered from the taste."

The railroad employees, as reported in the New York Sun, are openly opposed to the measure. They see in it a menace to the integrity of their union, and their contention being that it places in the hands of the commissions provided for the power to interfere with the workingmen's right to strike. Their return to work, if ordered by the commissions in case of a strike, could be enforced, so they claim, with the alternative of punishment according to law, and for that reason they join hands with capitalists in opposition to the bill as a whole.

This dilemma of the railroad men is not only interesting, but instructive. In a practical application much more searching than any mere academic inquiry, it illuminates an important feature of government regulation of public utilities. In other words, it impresses upon the mind a truth to which, in contemplation of social ills, the enthusiastic reformer may become somewhat blind.

The resort to government control is deemed necessary, because great combinations of capital have grown strong enough to overcome the restraints of ordinary law. Such control, accordingly, must be applied through regulations many times more exacting and far less

flexible in their operation than those to which we have been accustomed.

The socialist doctrine may feel competent to disprove this or to show that by way of compensation inestimable blessings will flow from such regulations in the long run. But these regulations are intended for those who profess to be resigned to such ills as are necessary in the existing state of society, and who do not view the movement for public control of corporations as a very venturesome excursion into the field of State socialism. For it is not our purpose to argue here that government regulation is not the only, or that it may not be the best, remedy for the evils of private monopoly as they exist at the present time.

We merely wish, in the light of human experience, and with the situation in New York as an illustration, to again suggest the possibility which publicists should always bear in mind, that the "State," even though strictly just in its paternal capacity, may prove to be a cold if not a cruelly righteous parent, and that additional power lodged in its hands must inevitably involve a great sacrifice of individual liberty for better or for worse—in our case, let us hope, for the better.

The bitter personal warfare between the editor of the Atlanta Journal and the publisher of the Atlanta Georgian concerning the circulation of their newspapers is now, we rejoice to report, a closed incident; peace, happily, having been brought about without interfering with the circulation of either gentleman.

Roosevelt, Taft, and 1908.

Theodore Roosevelt was unalterably opposed to running for Vice President in the year 1908. He stubbornly resisted the movement originally directed by Willy New Yorkers to get him out of the way. The office of Vice President has last thing to earth he wanted. He all but swore "by the eternal" he would not take the nomination. But he could not help it. The situation was one he could not control. There was a sincere determination on the part of Republicans generally to put him on the ticket with McKinley. The country called for him. And we all know what has happened since.

If the people continue to call for him, will he be able to control the situation next year? That is now the question. Granting that material conditions remain unchanged, and that the people continue to call for him as they are calling for him to-day, we may expect to see his resistance as futile as was his resistance seven years ago. Anti-third term sentiment will have scant consideration with the tide running as strong as it is running now.

But, in all probability, conditions—not material conditions necessarily, but conditions affecting Mr. Roosevelt—will change in the course of the next few months. Indeed, the President's present course of action, politically speaking, seems destined to bring about such a change. He is the type of public man who succeeds without organization; who is hampered rather than helped by organization. If Mr. Roosevelt were ambitious for a third term, or a "second elective term," he would not now be setting to work to build up a political machine. With such a hold upon the public confidence as he possesses there would be no earthly reason for such a step. No better guarantee of his sincerity on the third term proposition can be found, in the opinion of this paper, than his use of Federal power on behalf of Secretary Taft. In the very nature of things, it must rebound to Mr. Roosevelt's personal disadvantage. Already there is criticism of him from quarters that formerly gave utterance only to words of praise. Roosevelt the man playing politics—the practical politician—is quite a different character from Roosevelt the President, or Roosevelt the popular idol, and both the press and the public will be quite ready to make the proper differentiation. A sacrifice of personal popularity is certainly involved, or will be involved, in the movement he is directing toward the nomination of Taft. Roosevelt is a precedent breaker. He has smashed many precedents. Possibly he may build an organization so powerful as to force the nomination of his chosen candidate—Secretary Taft. But we doubt it. Organization has eliminated no President in our later days. Grant had behind him in 1880 what appeared to be an organization invincible, but failed. McKinley, to be sure, was superbly equipped in 1896, but even the men who comprised his practical following freely admitted afterward that he would have been nominated without a machine. Hanna simply made doubly sure a thing deemed months before by the masses of the party. The tide has not yet set in for any man for 1908, other than Roosevelt. If it set in for Taft, it will not be because of Federal power and organization, but in spite of these and because the country will come to accept him as a more truly representative of the Rooseveltian ideas and policies than any other candidate.

A Good Policy to Follow.

There is a disquieting rumor that Capt. Jay J. Morrow, the new Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, is to serve only a few months, and that the recent detail, so thoroughly approved by the community, is but a mere make-shift. We sincerely trust that this rumor is unfounded. Capt. Morrow is needed here for a full term. Important public works are under way, with more to follow, which call for the services of one familiar with District affairs. Not only do we wish to see Capt. Morrow retained as Commissioner, but we sincerely trust that the War Department hereafter will follow the wise policy of promoting the Assistant Engineer Commissioner to the higher post. It is a policy that must naturally subvert the present policy of the District in keeping on the board an army officer familiar with the Capital in all its important phases. Capt. Morrow is such a man because of his experience under Col. Biddle. The policy is more important now than ever before, because Washington is to-day going through a period of unprecedented expansion and development. It is an era in our affairs demanding the best talent and ripest experience—demanding Capt. Morrow.

"The first day of May didn't bring up enough roses to make a buttonhole bouquet for a bill collector," says Frank L. Stanton. Doubtless they got their usual full supply of lemons, however.

Tod Sloan says it was "a case of big head" that caused his downfall. Whenever a sick man finds out exactly what ails him, he gets better. It is a case of getting well than ever before. The real-

ization by Sloan that his trouble was "big head" doubtless will insure him against danger of a violent relapse.

The Panama hat will again be fashionable next summer, but, as usual, near-Panamas will be more in evidence.

Some of those little 2x4 Central American republics may yet live to discover that their Uncle Diaz also has something very much like a big stick.

What's this? A bean trust? Perhaps the cod-fish next!

Still, a loss of \$20,000,000, if true, was enough to give Gates a jar.

Those papers—they are few-wielding their editorial hammers on the Jamestown Exposition should quit it. Just give Norfolk a little elbowroom, and the thing will speedily be put in shipshape.

Gen. Kuokki has landed at Seattle, and the fact that Key West didn't tilt up at the moment was undoubtedly a great relief to San Francisco.

That soothsayer who prophesies the expected Spanish royal youngster will be a girl seems to be about as popular in Spain as the weather man is in this country.

One scientist claims to have perfected an instrument that will do away with the desire to sleep, while another announces a machine to raise the dead. Perhaps there is hope for Philadelphia yet!

A Macon (Ga.) man has a bed-quilt made entirely of cat skins. People who play to serve as a terrible warning to cats given to prowling at night upon serenades in ten.

Mr. W. T. Stead says "Americans have no ears for anything but the clink of the dollar." Americans look upon Mr. Stead as practically all ears.

"Let the label tell the truth," says Mr. Roosevelt. The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

"Financial insanity" is the latest scientific discovery. It affects people who play the races, but with the pen-and-shell man, and buy near-gold mine stocks.

Notwithstanding the terrific slaughter, from the capital indicates that the peach crop is convalescing.

"Armed peace at any price" is probably Mr. Maxim's maxim.

Now that the fighting is all over, Honduras finds itself possessed of two Presidents, whereas before the fighting commenced the country had only one. It certainly was a costly war to Honduras.

Things have reached a curious stage in this country when in a three-cornered meeting between the governors of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Connecticut, the latter is the only gentleman who will take anything stronger than lemonade.

Capt. Mackin has been acquitted of all blame in connection with the Brownsville riot because he was "asleep during all of the trouble." This precedent will bring considerable consolation to policemen accused to night duty.

"Abie" Ruef says he "cannot be tried fairly in San Francisco," which is excellent evidence that he can.

The Foraker forces in Ohio are shrewd enough! They put out the rumor that Mr. Nicholas Longworth is to succeed Senator Foraker in the Senate, and—well, the Foraker forces are trying to look as innocent as possible about it. That's all.

An increase in the price of beer is reported in Detroit. All right; but there is such a thing as plutocracy going too far. The common people will not stand for everything!

Dr. Grenfell says polar expeditions will result in the extermination of the Eskimo. Oh, perhaps not; there may be no gold mines and things at the north pole.

A new 5-cent cigar has been named for Secretary Taft. This is one of the penalties of greatness and popularity.

A Kansas farmer has built a brick incubator with a capacity of 1,600 eggs. Nothing but a millionaire Kansas farmer could afford to have that many eggs on hand at one time.

The Montgomery Advertiser says that Henry James is disgusted with American manners. It will satisfy a burning curiosity if the Advertiser will state who translated Mr. James' opinion for it.

"The Republican party always tells the truth," says Senator Dewey. "Bah for the Senator! He has actually perpetrated a real, sure-enough joke at last!"

Mr. Taft may be, as a contemporary says, "the broadest and biggest man in public life to-day," but Mr. Bryan's own statement shows the Nebraska to be only some thirty-five pounds behind the Secretary.

The Houston Post refers to "strawberries as large as ping-pong balls." In Washington people now have a knowledge of such a molasses game as ping-pong.

George Gould says the loss in revenue to the railroads by reason of a 2-cent fare will fall, in the end, upon the people at large. It is not at all probable that any of the "people at large" will be shocked to death to learn the news.

New Mexico's Rough Rider governor is named Curry. He will probably find much favor with the people.

Mr. Harriman's stenographer must stand trial for giving out the contents of that famous letter. However, he never can know what a real trial the thing brought about—not being Mr. Harriman.

One View of Southern Democracy.

From the New York Tribune. There is now practically no opposition party in most of the Southern States. The Democratic leaders of the South are never harried by the fear of local disaster. They can give all their energies to the tasks of national politics. But this sense of security at home seems to have enervated them. They have ceased to have a will and purpose to govern the nation, and content themselves with talking directions from others. They have played the opportunist with cynical complacency, swinging from Cleveland to Bryan, from Bryan to Parker, and, until some time ago, from Bryan to Bryan. They have accepted implicitly the watchword of Senator Rayner's original and ideal Democrat, Iago—"I am not what I am."

Tariff Reform as an Issue.

From the Savannah News. In his recent Brooklyn speech Mr. Bryan said: "On the great question of tariff reform, there is not the slightest indication that the Republican party is going to do anything." There is no tariff reform that means anything in the Republican party. This is undoubtedly true, and we repeat what we have heretofore said, that in tariff reform there is an issue upon which all true Democrats can unite and present an unbroken and triumphant front to the party of trusts, privilege, and imperialism in 1908.

Peace in Washington.

All quiet along the Potomac tonight. No sound save the tread of Dame Rumor. The typewriter sticks and the snoring of the Big Stick's again in good humor. —Indianapolis Star.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

PRECAUTION. Said the croucher, "I've a chill! Hear me wheeze?" "As for me," quoth daffodil, "I shall freeze."

All that happens fairly shook Through the whole world of woe.

"Hully ree," averred the brook, "Spring is cold!"

Pussy Willow did not kick, With the rest of the crew.

Pussy Willow's quite as sick As the best.

Spring is chilly. As to that She consents.

That is why the crafty cat Fetches furs.

By Flood and Field.

"The annual change of abode is an ancient custom."

"Yes?" Shakespeare speaks of moving accidents."

Oh, Wise Judge!

"She is my affinity, your honor!" pleaded the man who had deserted his family for a schoolgirl.

"You are mistaken," said the sententious magistrate.

"Sixteen years at hard labor!"

A Plea.

"Hall, Spring, again!"

But please, we pray, Let up on rain."

The Old Trouble.

"I dropped my money. The pitcher had no speed."

"Tough luck!"

"It's quite enough of that sort of thing while the rats were here."

His Natural Question.

"The late spring," began Deacon Botta.

"Has the feeble critic finally expired?" Uncle Billy Begosh made all possible haste to ask.

Proof Positive.

"Speaking of this New York actress."

"Well?"

"She can't be much."

"Not if she is really going to marry a man like what's his name."

PRESIDENT AND SENATORS.

Objections to His Alliance with the Leaders of Opposition Party.

From the Charleston News and Courier.

We fail to appreciate that the friendly relations of the President with the majority of Democratic Senators during both sessions of the late Congress has meant anything but confusion and loss to the country. It is a new thing in politics that the chief representative of the party in power, who in this case stands for the party of public plunder, should choose the leaders of the opposition in order that he might attain the ends he aims at, whether these ends will promote the public welfare or not. In our eagerness to unhorse the "trust Senators" so-called, we stand in jeopardy of forming an alliance with the beneficiary of the trusts, the same being the President himself, who has during his two terms in the White House steadily refrained from antagonizing the protective tariff, the mother of the trusts, and who has now declared himself in favor of ship subsidies.

It is desirable that all Senators, whether they be Democratic or Republican, should be on friendly terms with the Chief Executive of the country, whatever his politics, but in order that such friendly relations shall subsist it is in no sense necessary that the President, who is a Democrat, should select as his beneficiaries in the Senate, and if he be a Republican that he should select the Democratic leader. We have never known such a policy to have been determined upon or seriously considered until under the present administration.

PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Court Procedure Making It Even Harder to Convict Criminals.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

Within a generation circumstances of material development have greatly enlarged the boundaries of temptation to seek gain through criminal practices of many kinds—a very serious condition that has been growing up largely through the operation of great industrial development and especially through the application of mechanical power to transportation, to manufacturing, and to printing.

Intelligent knowledge of mankind would indicate that such a condition makes it our obvious duty to strengthen the laws which former experience proved necessary for public safety and to bind up the hands of those charged with enforcing laws. But instead of doing this we have gone wholly the other way. Originally too careful of the so-called rights of men accused of crime, we have made our court practice more and more loose and indulgent.

The accused man is presumed innocent until he is proved guilty. That is law and it is just. It is almost equally well known that this has come about largely from the fact that the rights of men never even accused, nor of granting him privileges which we do not accord the honest man who has never given cause for suspicion.

Yet all the time that it has been growing easier to commit crime through the increasing opportunity of activity in business and the broadening of temptation, we have made steadily making it more and more difficult and costly to convict anybody of any criminal offense and thereby defend and assure social order and safety.

It is a fact of common knowledge that our practice has so slackened that trials are drawn out to lengths that make them among the costliest burdens that human society has to bear, and that it is the community of honest men who do not commit crime who invariably have to pay the cost. It is almost equally well known that this has come about largely from the fact that the rights of men never even accused, nor of granting him privileges which we do not accord the honest man who has never given cause for suspicion.

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Our Antiquated Tariff Policy.

From the New York American.

Most of the nations of Western Europe have rewritten their tariff laws. They are prepared to traffic with the world on a reciprocal basis, while America, through the lack of initiative on the part of the administration and the inattention of Congress, has failed to adjust itself to the new conditions of the world.

Until some time ago the tariff was reached, and made known to the business interests involved, commerce will necessarily be threatened or disturbed by tariff wars.

Household Expenses.

From the Portland Journal.

A paragraph that is going the rounds of the press provides the information that the Sultan of Turkey does not spend more than \$5,000 a year for his food, but to fill up his attendants and pay his domestic expenses calls for \$30,000 a week. The Sultan's household, however, is by no means the only one on the earth in which it costs more to keep the cook and the cat than the head of the house.

Which Is a Democrat?

From the Portland Oregonian.

The New York World would revise its question "What is a Democrat?" With the names of Bryan, Hearst, Parker, Cleveland, Watterston, Taggart, Tillman, and Murphy before it, the World might better ask "Which is a Democrat?"

MEN AND THINGS.

In Eighteen Seventy-five.

Thirty-two years ago the House of Representatives, on overwhelmingly Democratic vote, put itself on record by formal resolution as opposed to a third term. At the White House last week this interesting fact was called to the attention of friends of the administration. The resolution referred to was introduced by the late William M. Springer, of Illinois, then one of the leading Democrats of the country. It declared that a third term for any President would be "unwise, unpatriotic, and dangerous to our free institutions."

Every Democratic member of the House voted for it, and a Garfield did, too. Its chief purpose at the time was to head off the candidacy of Gen. Grant, whose "second elective" term was nearing its close. It is said to be the opinion at the White House that the resolution did more than anything else to stop the third term movement for Grant in 1876, and even to make it impossible when four years later it was renewed.

Moreover, the White House has called attention to the fact that, if the Washington did not serve two full terms, though he regarded his first somewhat abbreviated service in the Chief Magistracy as his first term. The Father of His Country was inaugurated on April 30, instead of March 4, and thus his first term was nearly two months short of "full." President Roosevelt's first term was only a little more than five months short of Washington's.

Several Presidents have advocated a one-term policy. Mr. Cleveland did this in his letter accepting the first nomination. Mr. Bryan did the same thing. In his inaugural address President Hayes recommended the one-term principle, but would extend the time from four to six years.

Sons of Their Grandfather.

Three young millionaires of Chicago—the McCormicks, R. R. and Medill, and their cousin George, Medill Patterson—are "making good," and for that reason they are pointed to with pride by the denizens of the Western metropolis. Each is heir to a great fortune, neither is beyond thirty, and all of them are hard working, purposeful men. R. R. McCormick, who headed a delegation of Chicagoese that visited Washington last week to lay before the President the reason why the government should aid in reversion of the Chicago and Alton River, is president of the drainage board, one of the most onerous posts in the public service of Illinois, and has direct supervision of the expenditure of fifteen millions of the people's money. His brother, Medill, is executive head of the Chicago Tribune, which his grandfather, Joseph Medill, founded, and devotes himself earnestly to that great responsibility. The father of these boys is of old Virginia stock, and, until recently, was in the diplomatic service. Their cousin, J. Medill Patterson, resigned an editorial position on the Tribune, which his father was then editing, because that paper opposed the election of Judge Dundy to the Supreme Court. He accepted from Mayor Dunne the chairmanship of the Chicago board of public works, and when he failed to bring about the reforms for which he strove he quit the position and went to the East. Now he is living on a farm, and has buckled down to real farm work with his rich wife, the daughter of one of Maryland's big planters. Chicago boasts of no rich and powerful family of the East can show as worthy of public pride. Without intending any disparagement to their fathers, these young men are called in Chicago the "sons of their grandfather."

Mrs. Ryan's Quiet Charities.

Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, the wife of New York's big traction magnate, quietly and unostentatiously dispenses more charity every year than does any other woman in America. A devout Catholic, Mrs. Ryan gives much to the church for the education of poor boys and girls, the endowment of hospital wards, etc., but no publicity is ever given to her philanthropies. She is in no sense of the term a society woman, and so busy is she kept at her charity work that it has become necessary for her to keep constant company with stenographers and stenographers in her private office. Even when occupying her modest home in Washington she has her staff with her. No charitable institutions are better managed than those she supports. For the sake of her regular reports, and she watches them closely. She has given away \$400,000 alone in helping hospitals, schools, convents, and churches, and because of this she is one of the best known and most respected women in the East. She also has a host of personal pensioners whom she aids to find a way of earning their own living, if that be possible, and if not to live in comfort without toil.

Was One of the 306.

Col. Arch M. Hughes, who got caught between the upper and nether millstones in the Brownlow-Evans Republican feud in Tennessee and was crushed out of his comfortable berth as postmaster of Co. 306, is one of the added hands in the South in the political game. Although he fought in the Confederate army through the four years of the big war, he was one of the first Confederates in Tennessee to join the Republican party. He was in office in Washington when Andrew Johnson was President, and has held many Federal offices ever since when the Republicans were in power. By appointment of President McKinley he was made lieutenant colonel of one of the regiments of immunes for service in the Spanish War. He was one of the Republican National Convention of 1890 as a Grant man, and was one of the immortal 306 who stuck to the end for Grant's nomination. When he was last week to ascertain if possible, the Government has summarily dismissed from the postmaster's office of his home town to make place for one of his subordinates, he had some very plain talks with the President and with the Secretary of War, and although he does not learn, Col. Hughes is suspected of siding with Congressman Brownlow in the factional fight in Tennessee, and Governor Campbell suspected of disloyalty to the administration.

Why He Was Chosen.

Aside from the always qualifying attribute of being an Indiana man, the rise of the Hon. A. L. Lawshe to fame and power is due largely to a curious fact in his career in Washington, while holding position in the Post-office Department, for the dispatch of public business.

It was an auditor in the Post-office Department here, and his superiors soon observed that papers laid on his desk a shorter time than on those of any other of their subordinates whose duty required their inspection and correction. Investigation revealed the odd fact that the Indiana man had a way of signing his name which so greatly shortened that necessary operation as to result in a considerable saving of time every day, which in the end means a saving of money to the Government.

For had he not been able to dispose of his papers so rapidly he would have needed assistance that would involve an increase of the force in his office. When the Philippine civil government was organized Mr. Lawshe was sent over there as auditor because of the unique record he had made in Washington. Now the Republicans of the Eleventh Indiana district are talking of electing him to Congress next year in the confident belief that he will redeem that district, which was so unexpectedly lost by the Hon. Fred Landis last year.

THE OPTIMIST.

I love that fine utterance of Robert Browning:

All service is the same with God— With God, whose puppets, best and worst, Are there; no last, nor first.

If a man can only bring himself to think that he is a puppet, and honest, what better work he should do in the world! The only bad work that is done in the world is done because the man thinks himself better than his work. A clerk thinks he should be, because of his talents, chief of the department; a salesman knows that he knows more than his boss; a discontented lawyer's clerk is sure he could plead the case better than his chief.

Not that way happiness nor content lies! I am for George Herbert, that gentle son of a gentle Christian mother, who could cry in his sublime faith:

Who sweeps a room but by Thy laws Makes that and th' action fine.

That is the true way to work. The man that hires himself, hires himself—not part of himself. He who agrees to do his work with all his mind, his heart, his soul, is only the veriest cheat and fraud, if, drinking too much, loving too much, sleeping too much, he robs his employer of his time. The world demands of us our very best; for our second best it has no use—so many weak men are doing their second best. There is only one real place for us—who in our secret hearts feel we could conquer kingdoms—and that is at the top. But that means